SOME NEW ARCTIINAE.

By LORD ROTHSCHILD, Ph.D., F.R.S.

1. Thyrarctia cedo-nulli griseata subsp. nov.

- 3. Differs from *Th. c. ccdo-nulli* Stoll (1782) above in having the non-vitreous parts of the wings and the body pure grey, not brownish yellow-grey. Below, the white margin to the vitreous and semivitreous patches at end of cell on forewing is absent.
 - 4 みみ, Rio Grande, British Honduras, April 1933 (coll. J. J. White).

2. Evius albitegula sp. nov.

3. Pectus and underside of thorax and abdomen white; legs white; fore-coxae crimson, palpi whitish, 3rd joint and inner surface pale brown; antennae yellowish brown, serrated; head and patagia orange strongly suffused with fiery red; tegulae crimson-brown with broad central white band and fringed with long brown hair; thorax crimson-brown; abdomen crimson, anal tuft white.

Forewing: basal oblique half deep cinnamon-brown, outer and lower $\frac{2}{3}$ of this basal half paler, a short crimson basal streak on vein 1, and an outer crimson margin to this oblique half; outer half semivitreous lemon yellow; outer $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa whitish. Hindwings deep salmon-pink.

Underside of fore- and hindwings cream-white, basal half of forewings heavily suffused with crimson.

Length of forewing 17 mm., expanse 38 mm.

17 33, Hansa Humboldt, Sta. Catharina, Nov. 1932, and Jaragua do Sul, Sta. Catharina, Oct. 1932 (Anton Maller and F. Hoffmann coll.).

3. Automolis devitta sp. nov.

3. Resembles most A. reducta Walk. (1856), but the sooty oblique band of the forewing from apex to inner margin is absent, the forewings being entirely cream-buff with a small sooty dot on vein 1 and a steel-grey band on costo-subcostal region from base to $\frac{\pi}{5}$ from apex. Hindwings orange-buff. Forewing shorter than in reducta.

Length of forewing, reducta, 18 mm., devitta 16 mm.

Expanse of forewing, reducta 41 mm., devitta 36 mm.

1 3, Hansa Humboldt, Sta. Catharina, Jan. 1933 (Anton Maller coll.).

As A. r. sordida Rothsch. (1917, Nov. Zool., xxiv. p. 480) is preoccupied, I rename it A. reducta sordidior n. n.

4. Automolis sordida pygmaea subsp. nov.

3. Differs from A. s. sordida Rothsch. (1909) in being much smaller, and in having the greyish pink bands and spots in the apical $\frac{1}{3}$ of forewing quite distinct and sharply defined.

Length of forewing s. sordida 15 mm., expanse 34 mm.

Length of forewing s. pygmaca 11 mm., expanse 25 mm.

1 3, Amazons (ex coll. Meyer); 13, Pará, type (A. Miles Moss coll.).

5. Automolis alboatra intensa subsp. nov.

- 3. Differs from A. a. alboatra Rothsch. (1909) in all the black bands and apex of forewings being broader and deeper black.
 - 1 3, Costa Riea (Underwood coll.).

6. Automolis unifascia tenuis subsp. nov.

- Q. Differs from A. u. unifascia Druce (1899) in the dark brown bands of the forewings being much reduced and narrower.
 - 1 Q, Rio Grande, British Honduras (J. J. White).

I think, when sufficient series have been collected, it will be found that Automolis unifascia Druce (1899), A. apicata Schaus (1905), A. hamifera Dogn. (1907) and A. alboatra Rothsch. (1909) will turn out to be one species. Seitz has already stated this as a fact.

7. Automolis pulcherrima sp. nov.

This beautiful new species belongs to the *flammans* group of *Automolis*, but is unlike any known species.

- 3. Pectus searlet-crimson; legs reddish searlet with whitish dots at the base of the coxae; palpi, head and thorax deep vermilion; patagia deep vermilion with a black spot ringed with dull yellow; shoulders milk-white, tegulae deep vermilion; a black spot ringed with dull yellow on thorax; abdomen dull brownish pink; antennae golden brown. Forewings cream-white, a minute black dot at base, followed by a vermilion transverse line below median line and 3 black streaks above it, beyond these black streaks three zigzag bands of vermilion, the outer one interrupted from just below vein 2 to above vein 3; outer $\frac{1}{3}$ of costal area vermilion, basal $\frac{3}{5}$ of outer half of wing dotted with black and bearing 3 crimson spots above vein 6, along the veins from the outer margin to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length of each vein a vermilion band runs into the wing edged with black. Hindwing semivitreous white. Length of forewing 22 mm., expanse 51 mm.
 - 1 &, Viannopolis, Goyaz, Dec. 1931 (coll. R. Spitz).
 - 8. Automolis schistacea Rothsch. (1910) ab. subapicalis ab. nov.

In this specimen the oblique subapical yellowish buff band on the forewings is fully developed both on the upper- and underside.

1 3, Las Quiguas, San Esteban, Venezuela (S. M. Klages coll.).

I think when we have larger series, A. flavicincta Herr.-Sch. (1856); A. griseonitens Rothsch. (1909); A. ardesiaca Rothsch. (1909); and A. schistacea Rothsch. (1910) will all have to be treated as subspecies.

9. Automolis pseudoprumala sp. nov.

3. Allied to A. prumaloides Rothsch. (1909). Peetus, legs and palpi white, antennae brown, head and thorax mummy brown, abdomen intense erimson.

Forewing inner half obliquely mummy brown with 2 subbasal black dots, outward edge zigzag; outer half semivitreous cream-colour with black dots on the veins and a black-brown inverted query mark towards apex. Hindwings

salmon-rose, a black-brown dot at end of vein 3. Other specimens have the hindwings white tinged with rose.

Length of forewing 16 mm., expanse 36 mm.

3 ♂♂, Hansa Humboldt, Sept. 1932, and 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Jaragua do Sul, Sta. Catharina, Oct. 1932 (A. Maller and F. Hoffmann coll.); type ♂ Hansa Humboldt.

10. Automolis pallidinervis sp. nov.

3♀. Nearest to A. rosenbergi Rothsch. (1909).

Pectus, legs and head black, vertex edged with orange; outer half of patagia orange, inner half black; tegulae orange edged with black; thorax and abdomen black, lateral rows and 3 praeterminal segments of abdomen metallic blue, two rows of orange spots on the underside of abdomen.

Forewings black-brown, somewhat glossed with blue in certain lights, nervures whitish grey, an oblique band of bright orange somewhat curved distadruns from the outer margin at vein 6 to almost the base of the wing on vein 1. Hindwings black, costal $\frac{2}{5}$ buffish orange.

Length of forewing $3 19\frac{1}{2}$ mm., 25 mm., expanse 3 43 mm., 57 mm.

3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Alto da Sierra, São Paulo, April 1925 (R. Spitz coll.); 10 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Hansa Humboldt, Sta. Catharina, Aug. 1932 (A. Maller), type ♂; 10 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Jaragua do Sul, Sta. Catharina, Nov. 1932 (F. Hoffmann coll.).

11. Automolis flavicostalis sp. nov.

3. Differs from A. lineosa Walk. (1869) in the basal $\frac{3}{3}$ of the costo-subcostal area of the forewing and the area below vein 1 being golden yellow, in the lower sides of abdomen having an olive-rufous patch, which is only occasionally indicated in lineosa (compared with 20 33 and 3 $\varphi\varphi$ of lineosa, same locality).

Length of forewing and expanse the same as in lineosa.

8 33, Jaragua do Sul, Sta. Catharina, Sept. 1932 (F. Hoffmann coll.).

12. Automolis salma whitei subsp. nov.

♂. Differs from A. salma salma Druce (1896) in having the black spot at the end of vein 1 much smaller and the dark patch at tornus of hindwing absent.
2 ♂♂, Punta Gorda, British Honduras, July 1933 (J. J. White coll.).

13. Automolis spitzi sp. nov.

3. Differs from A. flavicincta H.-Sch. (1856) above in the orange bands being much narrower on forewing, and in having an orange band on the tegulae. Below it differs in the orange on the abdomen being absent from the two praeanal segments and the irregular antemedian band on forewing and the distal edges of the pale basal half of hindwing.

Length of forewing 18 mm., expanse 42 mm.

1 3, São Paulo, Cantareira, April 1931 (R. Spitz coll.).

14. Automolis tegulata aurantiaca subsp. nov.

- δ. Very similar to A. a. tegulata Rothsch. (1933), but all the pale markings
 rich orange-buff and the black ground-colour much deeper.
 - 1 3, Jaragua do Sul, Sta. Catharina, Sept. 1932 (F. Hoffmann coll.).

15. Automolis immarginata ab. flava ab. nov.

- Q. Differs from A. immarginata Rothsch. (1933) in having the pale markings orange-buff, not creamy white, and the small line running in from the outer margin of forewing along vein 2 being replaced by a large spot.
 - 1 &, Alto da Serra, São Paulo, June 1924 (R. Spitz eoll.).

16. Hyperthaema punctata sp. nov.

3. Resembles II. coccinata Schaus (1905), but is much brighter vermilion in colour, and the 2 white spots on the forewings are smaller and rounder.

Length of forewing 19 mm., expanse 43 mm.

2 & d, Las Quiguas, San Esteban (S. M. Klages coll.).

17. Hyperthaema pulchra sp. nov.

3. This is, I consider, the finest of the Hyperthaema.

Pectus scarlet; legs umber-brown; first tarsal joint with exception of the tip in fore- and middle legs white on the outside; antennae brown; head and patagia orange-scarlet; tegulae and thorax crimson-scarlet; abdomen flame-orange clothed in basal half with scarlet-pink hair. Forewings brilliant crimson-scarlet, the two white patches characteristic of the genus extra large, the one below vein 2 shaped like a blunt arrow-head, the one beyond the cell being quadrate, narrowing distad. Hindwings semivitreous white tinged with rose, a broad blackish-brown outer margin running into the white in irregular patches and streaks.

Length of forewing 22 mm., expanse 50 mm.

1 5, Monte Tolima, Columbia, 3,200 m. = 10.400 ft., Feb. 1910 (A. H. Fassl coll.).

18. Hyperthema sordida sp. nov.

3. Nearest to *H. hoffmannsi* Rothsch. (1909), but differs in the greater extent of white on the tarsus of front and middle pair of legs, the orange head, the rufous-chocolate forewings and thorax, the salmon-coloured abdomen with last 2 segments orange, and the reduced area of semivitreous white on hindwing.

Length of forewing 15 mm., expanse 34 mm.

1 3, Hansa Humboldt, Sta. Catharina, Sept. 1932 (A. Maller coll.).

19. Baritius hampsoni flava subsp. nov.

This subspecies of *B. hampsoni* Dogn. (1902) has the last 3 segments of the abdomen yellow, not red.

Juan Vinas, Costa Rica (W. Schaus coll.).

20. Elysius flavoabdominalis sp. nov.

 $\Im \mathfrak{S}$. Similar to *E. disciplaga* Walk. (1856), but lacks the sooty patch on the abdomen.

Pectus sooty brown-black, rest of underside of head and body and legs sooty brown-black, basal half of coxae of forclegs yellow; head and thorax above more rusty, less greyish brown than in *disciplaga*; abdomen entirely golden yellow, a dorsal and a lateral line of black spots.

Forewings more rufous-brown than in *disciplaga*, the pale strigillations more numerous and less defined.

Hindwings white, slightly semivitreous and tinted a little with rusty brown, fringe and abdominal area rusty grey-brown.

Q. Similar, but hindwing more strongly washed with brown.

Length of forewing 3 23 mm., expanse 50 mm.

Length of forewing ♀ 26 mm., expanse 60 mm.

4 かか, 2 ♀♀, Alto da Serra, São Paulo, March-Sept. 1927-1929 (R. Spitz coll.).

21. Elysius disciplaga distincta subsp. nov.

 \mathcal{Q} . Similar to E. d. disciplaga Walk. (1856), but differs in the abdomen above being deep orange, not yellow, in thorax and forewings being darker and brighter brown, in the patagia having the brown colour mixed with orange and the strigillation of the forewings being much stronger and more sharply defined. In the hindwings on the disc are a number of semivitreous pale patches.

Alto da Serra, São Paulo, March 1929 (R. Spitz coll.).

22. Elysius superba intensa subsp. nov.

3. Much more intense rosy brown than E. s. superba Druce (1884).

2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Alto da Serra, São Paulo, Feb.–March 1932–1933 (R. Spitz. coll.).

6 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀, Jaragua do Sul, Sta. Catharina, Sept. 1932 (F. Hoffmann coll.). Type from Alto da Serra.

23. Ischnocampa affinis sp. nov.

3. Allied to I. tolimensis Rothsch. (1916), and I. hemihyala Hamps. (1909), but quite distinct.

Differs from tolimensis in being larger, in lacking the subapical blackish patch on forewing and in being greyish sandy colour where tolimensis is dark brown. The spot in the cells is absent.

Length of forewing tolimensis 18 mm., expanse 40 mm.

Length of forewing affinis 23 mm., expanse 50 mm.

1 ♂, Monte Tolima, Columbia, 3,200 m. = 10,400 ft., Jan. 1910 (A. H. Fassl coll.).

Sir George Hampson has treated my tolimensis as a synonym of his hemihyala, but it is quite distinct and has the genitalia different.

Pseudischnocampa gen. nov.

Differs from *Ischnocampa* Feld. (1874) in its thick, heavy and very hairy body, in vein 3 of the forewing arising far behind angle of cell, not directly from it, and in the antennae of the 3 being pectinated to the tip. Genotype: a species identified as *Ischnocampa nigrivena* Schaus (1901). Contains also *Ischnocampa nigridorsata* Schaus (1901) and *ecuadorensis* Rothsch. (1933).

24. Pseudischnocampa nigridorsata albidior subsp. nov.

- δ . Differs from P, n, nigridorsata in being much whiter and in the first joint of the palpi being yellow.
- 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Tucuman, 1,100 m. = 3,575 ft., Jan.-Feb. 1895; 2 ♂♂, Siambon. Tucuman, 1,600 m. = 5,200 ft., Feb. 1933 (R. Schreiter coll.).

25. Paronerita klagesi salmonea subsp. nov.

3. Differs from *klagesi klagesi* Rothsch. (1909) in the band uniting the subapical patch of the forewings to the oblique dark basal half of these wings being strongly reduced and almost obsolete and in having the hindwings rosy salmon colour, not yellow.

Tumatumari, British Guiana, Dec. 1907 (S. M. Kłages coll.).

26. Paranerita rosacea sp. nov.

3. Pectus and legs dirty white; antennae grey-brown; head and thorax purplish or violet-grey; abdomen crimson-scarlet. Forewing purplish or violet-grey on basal oblique half, the large scent organ showing through from below, a scarlet band above and along basal half of inner margin, outer half obliquely semivitreous cream-buff, a large apical patch purplish or violet-grey, costa between apical patch and basal half of wing yellow and also outer margin from apex to vein 4.

Length of forewing 14 mm., expanse 32 mm.

2 33, Pará (A. Miles Moss coll.).

Since describing Neritos ockendeni coccinca in Ann. Mag. N.H. (9) ix. p. 469, no. 59 (1922), from Pará, I find the name coccinca is preoccupied and also that the insect is a species distinct from ockendeni, therefore I rename it **N. coccineata** nom. nov.

27. Neritos pectinata sp. nov.

 \mathfrak{F} . Pectus white, hind- and middle legs white, innerside of forelegs brick red, antennae rufous-brown, outer $\frac{1}{3}$ whitish, basal $\frac{2}{3}$ heavily pectinated, outer $\frac{1}{3}$ with very short pectinations; vertex yellow, rest of head and thorax dull yellow, heavily suffused with carmine; abdomen carmine suffused with grey.

Forewing and basal half obliquely concave on outer side, rose tinged with rufous and edged outwardly and at costa with chocolate-brown, a yellow dot on vein; outer half semivitreous yellow, a large irregular apical patch brownish pink edged with dark brown. Hindwings semivitreous creamy white.

Q. Antennae serrated, brown, rest of body as in \eth . Forewings brownish purple suffused with scarlet, a scarlet ring round yellow dot on vein 1, a large wedge-shaped yellow patch edged with scarlet running in from costa and edged with scarlet, a broad yellow margin from apex to vein 2 edged inwardly with scarlet. Hindwings semivitreous yellowish buff.

Length of forewing 3 14 mm., 2 15 mm., expanse 3 31 mm., 2 34 mm.

2 33, 5 99, Tutoya, North-East Brazil (A. M. Moss coll.).

28. Hypidalia (?) luteoalba sp. nov.

3. Forelegs and pectus carmine pink; forehead and vertex orange; thorax, abdomen and middle and hindlegs white.

Forewings cream-white. Hindwings semivitreous white.

Length of forewing 14 mm., expanse 31 mm.

1 3, Matto Grosso, Dec. 1929 (R. Spitz coll.).

29. Hypidalia sanguirena rubrivena subsp. nov.

- ς . Differs from H. s. sanguirena Schaus (1905) in having the veins of the forewings on the outer half reaching to termen red, not black.
 - 1 ♀, Maranhão, N.E. Brazil (Miss Orehard coll.).

30. Opharus nigrocinctus sp. nov.

 $\delta \mathcal{Q}$. Pectus and legs sooty brown; vertex brown-white; antennae pale wood-brown, pectinated in δ , filiform in \mathcal{Q} ; thorax greyish wood-brown; abdomen yellow ringed with black bands.

Forewings yellowish wood-brown, a lunate darker patch on discocellulars. Hindwings semivitreous whitish grey-brown, darker towards margins.

Length of forewing 320 mm., $24\frac{1}{2}$ mm., expanse 345 mm., 54 mm.

1 & (type), 1 \(\ \ \ \ , \) Rio Grande do Sul ; 1 \(\ \ \ , \) Jaragua do Sul, Sta. Catharina, June 1926 (F. Hoffmann coll.).

31. Hemihyalia fuscoides sp. nov.

 \circlearrowleft . Differs from H. fusca Rothsch. (1909) in its much smaller size, darker brown head and thorax, and in the anal and two praeanal segments of the abdomen being black.

Length of forewing fuscoides 27½ mm., expanse 62 mm.

Length of forewing fusca 32 mm., expanse 73 mm.

3 & (type), Agualani, Carabaya, S.E. Peru, 9,000 ft., July 1905; 1 &, Rio Huacamayo, Carabaya, 3,100 ft., dry season, June 1904 (G. Ockenden coll.).

32. Hemihyalea schausi sp. nov.

- 3 \bigcirc . Differs from H. mansueta Hy. Edwards (1884) in the thicker scaling and total absence of any marking on the golden brown-buff forewings and greater extent of rosy flush on the hindwings.
 - 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Juan Vinas, Costa Rica (W. Schaus coll.).

33. Hemihyalea splendens griseiventris sp. nov.

 $\Im \mathfrak{P}$. Differs from H. s. splendens Barnes (1910) in the irregular bands of the forewings being much sharper defined, in the abdomen of most specimens being greyish white with outer half darker; in the 20 specimens before me there are 6 which have a slight rose tint to the abdomen, but in none is the abdomen wholly rose as in s. splendens.

15 \circlearrowleft \circlearrowleft , 5 \circlearrowleft , Davis Mts., Fort Davis, Texas, 5,000 ft., July 1928 (Poling coll.).

34. Amastus roseicorpus sp. nov.

Q. Nearest to A. minerva Dogn. (1891), but at once distinguished by the deep rose-coloured abdomen and the browner colour of the wings, all markings being much less distinct.

Length of forewing 32 mm., expanse 71 mm.

1 ♀, Venezuela.

35. Amastus brunnescens sp. nov.

Q. Peetus and legs dirty chocolate-brown; head and thorax rusty chocolate-brown; abdomen rufous wood-brown with a yellowish tinge.

Forewings bright rufous-chocolate with an ill-defined dusky spot at apex of cell, a somewhat obsolete serpentine chocolate-buff transverse band just beyond cell and an antemarginal more defined chocolate-buff sinuate transverse band. Hindwings semivitreous yellowish pale chocolate-rufous.

Length of forewing 32 mm., expanse 74 mm.

1 ♀, Dominica (Penrice coll.).

36. Amastus bipartitus sp. nov.

o. Legs deep chocolate-brown; pectus dull red; head and thorax deep rufous chocolate-brown; antennae strongly pectinate, rufous-brown; abdomen salmon-orange with obsolete black spots on 3 praeanal segments.

Forewings blackish chocolate-brown, a paler obsolete transverse submarginal band. Hindwings semivitreous creamy buff, salmon-pink at base.

Length of forewing 32 mm., expanse 73 mm.

1 & Urubuasi, S. Peru, 7,000 ft., March-April 1910 (H. and C. Watkins coll.).

37. Amastus chimaera sp. nov.

♀. Pectus sooty grey-black; legs sooty brown; head and patagia sooty grey-brown; antennae wood-brown, pectinate in ♂, serrate in ♀; tegulae pinkish mauve-grey with central black stripe; thorax black; abdomen yellow on first and last 3 segments, rest dorsally sooty black, sides of abdomen yellow, a broad lateral stripe and segmental bands and spots black. Forewing pinkish mauve-grey, semivitreous, strongly strigillated and speckled with yellowish wood-grey, a black patch ill-defined at apex of cell, costo-subcostal area and cell for ⅔ of its length brown speckled with grey, the area below vein 1 black for ⅔ of its length, with yellow mixed in basal ⅙. Hindwings semivitreous wood-grey, tornal and abdominal area darker. ♂ differs in having no central black streak to the tegulae and in having a postmedian transverse whitish band from costa to vein 4.

 $1 \circlearrowleft \text{(type)}$, Jaragua do Sul, Sta. Catharina, Sept. 1932 (F.Hoffmann coll.); $1 \circlearrowleft \text{New Granada}$ (= Colombia) (Felder coll.).

38. Halisidota albinucha sp. nov.

3. Differs from *II. albiceps* Rothsch. (1933) in the absence of the white on the head and tegulae, in the white patagia and in the more elongated forewings. Length of forewing 24 mm., expanse 54 mm.

Alto da Serra, São Paulo, Feb. 1925 (R. Spitz coll.).

39. Spilosoma melaenoides sp. nov.

3. Differs from S. melaena Hamps. (1901) in the shorter antennae with much shorter pectinations and darker shaft being deep brown, NOT golden brown; in the tegulae being on the lower half dull yellow, NOT entirely black; fore- and midcoxae and outer part of fore- and midtibiae dull yellow. The white lines of the forewings vary much and in the same way as in melaena. Hindwings pure milk white in all of the 16 specimens with dark markings, varying from a band of sooty black patches across the wings from tornus to termen and a black spot below costa to a black spot at tornus, two black dots at vein 1 and a black spot

below costa. The white marginal line of the forewing of melaena is absent and the fringe is pure white, not black. S. melaenoides is smaller than melaena.

Length of forewing melaenoides 20 mm., expanse 45 mm.

Length of forewing melaena 23 mm., expanse 52 mm.

17 33, Kletak, Tengger, E. Java, 6,000 ft., May 1934 (J. P. A. Kalis coll.).

40. Acantharctia flavimarginata sp. nov.

3. Legs buffish yellow, inside sooty grey; antennae sooty grey with paler shaft; head, patagia and tegulae golden yellow; thorax cream-buff; abdomen yellow ringed with black.

Wings with satiny sheen cream-buff, fringes, costa and inner margins golden yellow; forewings with two bands of sooty grey, one from base through cell and 2nd along median vein almost to costa. Six out of $9\ \text{G}\ \text{d}$ are similar to the type, but 3 have the sooty bands much enlarged so that one example appears to have sooty-grey forewings, buff nervures and yellow margins; this form I propose to call ab. suffusa ab. nov.

9 33, Suna, S. Kavirondo, March 1932 (W. Feather coll.).

41. Acantharctia tenebrosa sp. nov.

φ. Pectus sooty black; legs orange, inside and coxae sooty black; head orange; antennae filiform, black; thorax sooty black sprinkled with dull orange hairs; abdomen black, with narrow orange rings. Forewings sooty black margined with orange.

Hindwings sooty black, margined with orange expanding widely at tornus and with 2 or 3 irregular projections into the dark area of the wing. In 2 of the 3 $\varphi\varphi$ the orange on hindwing is strongly expanded, 1 having the whole wing orange except two costo-apical dark patches; this I propose to call ab. aurantiaca ab. nov.

Length of forewing $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm., expanse 41 mm.

Suna, S. Kavirondo, Nov.-Dec. 1931 (W. Feather coll.). This may be the $\mathfrak P$ of flavimarginata, No. 40 above.

42. Acantharctia nigrivena sp. nov.

 $\Im \mathcal{Q}$. Pectus sooty grey; legs in \Im whitish outside, orange inside, in \mathcal{Q} dark grey outside, orange inside; antennae black; head and thorax white; abdomen yellow above with central dorsal black spots, white below.

Forewings white with black nervures thickening into a black dot at termen and thicker black on discocellulars. Hindwing white, nervures thinly black towards outer margin.

Length of forewing 3 17 mm., \bigcirc 22 mm., expanse 3 38 mm., \bigcirc 50 mm. Kibwezi, Kenya, Dec. 1916–1928 (W. Feather coll.).

43. Creatonotus medioflavus sp. nov.

\$\phi\$. Pectus crimson; legs reddish brown; from brown; collar and patagia
red; thorax too rubbed to describe; abdomen dark crimson; median line of
spots and anal segment black.

Forewing black, an oblique postmedian band from subcostal nervure to vein 2 white. Hindwing yellow, with broad black border, vein and anal area orange.

Length of forewing $19\frac{1}{2}$ mm., expanse 44 mm. Gambaga, Gold Coast (Dr. Bury coll.).

44. Creatonotus affinis sp. nov.

 \mathcal{Q} . Differs from C. dulla Pagenst. (1886) and its subspecies by the more irregular inside edge of the oblique median yellow band of the forewings, by the yellow, NoT black, head, and by the apical portion of abdomen being on the underside much more extended yellow, $\frac{3}{8}$ instead of $\frac{1}{4}$.

Length of forewing 25 mm., expanse 55 mm.

2 ♀♀, Humboldt Bay, Dutch New Guinea, Sept.-Oct. 1892 (W. Doherty coll.).

45. Pericallia rudis albidior subsp. nov.

- φ. Differs from *P. rudis rudis* Walk. (1874) in having the head white, not black; in having the tegulae white and unspotted; in the dark spots on the hind thorax being much reduced; in the ground-colour of the forewings being white, not deep brown, and the brown reduced to irregular transverse bands, the brown being also much paler, and in the hindwings being paler, more yellowish crimson.
 - 1 ♀, Oleasers, Saparoea, Moluccas, Jan. 1892 (Martin coll.).

46. Arachnis tristis sp. nov.

3. Pectus, head and thorax sooty grey, sides of pectus crimson; legs dark grey; abdomen sooty black, a lateral band of pale rosy spots diminishing distad.

Forewings sooty grey with nervures blackish, and with black intranervular streaks in outer 4 of wing.

Hindwings black, costal 3 sooty grey. Below both wings have their bases crimson.

Length of forewing 22 mm., expanse 49 mm.

Zacualpan, Mexico.

47. Euchaetias bicolor sp. nov.

Q. Pectus and forecoxac crimson; legs sooty brown; head black, collar crimson; antennae black; thorax and 1st abdominal segment black, rest of abdomen crimson.

Fore- and hindwings sooty black, nervures sooty grey.

Length of forewing 16 mm., expanse 36 mm.

2 ♀♀, Alto da Serra, São Paulo, Nov. 1928 (R. Spitz coll.).

48. Turuptiana ecpantherioides sp. nov.

3. Nearest to T. tessellata Druce (1906).

Pectus black; legs black- and white-banded, hind part tawny orange, underside of thorax and abdomen white, centre of underside of thorax tawny orange; from and antennae black, vertex creamy white; upperside of thorax cream-white, with a black pair of spots, patagia with black central spot, tegulae

with central black band; abdomen golden buff, a broad dorsal black band from segment 2 to anal tuft, low lateral vertical black streaks.

Forewing creamy white with nervures golden, costal area with 5 more or less quadrate black patches divided by the gold veins, 5 irregular serpentine transverse bands divided into spots by the golden nervures, the central band being much the widest.

Hindwing cream-white, nervures and abdominal area pale yellow.

Length of forewing 23 mm., expanse 51 mm.

1 &, Chiriqui, Panama.

49. Turuptiana pertestacea sp. nov.

3. Nearest to T. testaeca Rothsch. (1909), but larger.

Legs, pectus and antennae black; rest of insect testaceous cream-buff, except abdomen, which is yellow.

The two darker spots on costa and on inner marginal area of forewing which are present in *testacea* and *turuptianoides* are barely indicated as shadows.

Length of forewing testacea 19 mm., expanse 42 mm.

Length of forewing pertestacca 22 mm., expanse 50 mm.

2 ♂♂, La Union, R. Huacamayo, Carabaya, S.E. Peru, 2,000 ft., wet seas., Dec. 1904 (G. Ockenden coll.), type; 3 ♂♂, R. Huacamayo, 3,100 ft., dry seas., June 1904 (G. Ockenden coll.).

50. Phryganoptera postexcisa sp. nov.

This extraordinary species is even more striking than Paraphrygia rectangulata Kenrick (1913).

3. Legs, pectus and from brownish wood-grey; vertex grey with 3 black and 2 red spots; patagia, tegulae and thorax grey, spotted with black and bearing 2 minute red spots; abdomen searlet, with some obsolete minute black dorsal dots, basal segment clothed with long brown hair, anal segment yellow, with dorsal black spot.

Forewing, basal $\frac{3}{5}$ grey suffused with brown, outer $\frac{2}{5}$ whitish grey, 2 subbasal and 3 cellular black dots, on the basal $\frac{3}{5}$ are 3 indistinct serpentine brownish shadow bands, nervures dark brown, a row of brown marginal dots.

Hindwing strongly excised, the anterior half projecting far beyond the posterior half, anterior half divided longitudinally, costal section being woodgrey, inner section deep wood-brown bordered inwardly with golden yellow, the posterior half golden yellow-brown at base; the whole of this posterior half of the hindwing forms one large seent organ, being covered with hairy androconial scales.

On the underside of forewing $\frac{2}{3}$ of the wing is occupied by a huge scent organ consisting of black androconial scales.

Length of forewing 22 mm., expanse 49 mm.

3 33, Station Perinet, 149 km. east of Tananarivo, Dec. 1922 (Mme N. d'Olsoufiell coll.). In one specimen of the 3 the brown of the base almost obscures the whole of the yellow of the posterior $\frac{1}{2}$ of the hindwing. In the same collection were examples of Ph, pereneti Rothsch. (1933) and the hitherto unknown \mathcal{P} of Paraphrygia rectangulata Kenrick (1913).

51. Baroa javanica sp. nov.

3. Very similar to B, siamica Hamps. (1911), but the hindwing is not excised as in that species and the produced tornal lappet is larger, more curved and covered with whitish androconia, whereas in siamica this tornal lappet is entirely deep black. The yellow on the thorax is more extended backwards than in siamica. Q similar.

Length of forewing $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm., expanse 35 mm.

9 & 3, 10 QQ, Djoenggo Arjuno, E. Java, 4,500 ft., May 1934 ; Singulangoe, Tengger Mts., 5,000 ft., April 1934 (J. P. A. Kalis coll.).